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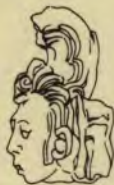
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INDIAN NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS

Miscellaneous series. no. 81



A SERIES OF PUBLICA-
TIONS RELATING TO THE
AMERICAN ABORIGINES

NATIVE COPPER OBJECTS OF THE COPPER ESKIMO

BY

DONALD A. CADZOW

NEW YORK

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
HEYE FOUNDATION

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**NATIVE COPPER OBJECTS
OF THE COPPER ESKIMO**

**BY
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NATIVE COPPER OBJECTS OF THE COPPER ESKIMO

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DEPOSITS of copper in the Coronation gulf district of northwestern Canada were first reported in 1766, when Moses Horton, the Hudson's Bay Company's governor at Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson bay, obtained specimens of this metal from Indians living on the northwest coast of the bay, who had received it from natives farther west, together with the information that there were deposits on a large river in their country. Horton, hoping that the metal could be commercialized, commissioned Samuel Hearne, a young Englishman, to explore the district in which the copper had been discovered, for the purpose of determining whether the locality could be reached by ships from

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	<p>Hudson bay, and if the copper existed in sufficient quantities to pay the company to mine and to ship it to England.¹</p> <p>After two unsuccessful attempts, Hearne finally, with much difficulty and almost endless hardship, reached the shore of the river where the deposits were reported. Although he was not a geologist, he verified the statements of the Indians, but proved that the district where the copper occurred was too remote and difficult of access to permit profitable mining, even if ore should be found in abundance. Hearne surveyed the river and named it the Coppermine. While thus employed, the northern Indians who had accompanied him discovered and massacred a small party of Eskimo camped on the shore of the stream. These natives were undoubtedly the forefathers of the people who are now called the Copper Eskimo, or Kidnelik (Qidneliq). Hearne reported that native copper was used extensively by them in making utensils and weapons, and brought back a few specimens of their handiwork to Fort Prince of Wales,</p>
	INDIAN NOTES

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<p>whence they were shipped to England and all trace of them lost.</p> <p>Since the time of Samuel Hearne, Coppermine river has been visited by several explorers, and the district, then sparsely occupied by northern Athabascan Indians, was later taken over by the Eskimo, who hunt far inland during the summer for caribou and return to the coast for seal in winter. They no longer fear their hereditary enemies, the Indians, who, on the advent of white traders, moved from the barrens to the timber-land, where the climate is less severe and trading stores more accessible.</p> <p>It was the good fortune of the writer, while conducting an expedition into the Mackenzie river district of northwestern Canada in the summer of 1919, in the interest of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, to meet a small party of Copper Eskimo. These people were many miles from their usual summer hunting-ground, and in the center of what a few years before had been hostile territory. But through the influence of Messrs DeArcy</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

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	<p>Arden and A. A. Carroll, prospectors and traders, who have spent several years in their country, these Eskimo were persuaded to come to Fort Norman on Mackenzie river, protection from the Indians being assured them by the white men. It was when this party was at Fort Norman that the writer met them and collected ethnological specimens, among which are numerous pieces of worked native copper, a few examples of which are described in these pages.</p> <p>Mr Arden and Mr Carroll kindly offered their services as interpreters, and through them the following information was gathered. One of the men, Katiuck by name, said he was a Pallirmiut, and that he made his home near the mouth of Coppermine river in winter and hunted inland toward Bear lake in summer. He stated that the native copper used in making utensils and weapons was usually picked up in the form of float, both on the western side of Victoria island and along Coppermine river. He also described the primitive native method of copper-working. Following is a description</p>
	INDIAN NOTES



GAFF-HOOK AND FLOAT COPPER

a, Mass of float copper from which a piece has been cut. *b*, Gaff-hook with copper prongs

of the more noteworthy objects gathered during the trip.

Gaff-hook.—The manufacture and use of the copper-pronged gaff-hook represented in pl. I was described as follows: First, a rough prong is hammered out of a small mass of float copper (*a*) with a beach pebble held in the hand. Next it is smoothed and finished by rubbing against a large boulder. A piece of caribou antler is shaped into a head (*b*), holes are cut through it, and each prong is attached by passing one end through a hole and hammering it to a flat rivet-head. The prongs are then securely wedged in place with small pieces of copper. The hooks are not of uniform size, but vary according to the fancy of the maker or to the material at hand. Copper rivets are sometimes used to strengthen the hooks by driving them through the head and flattening the ends. The head is beveled where it is fastened to the wooden shaft, and is held in place with copper pegs, the junction being securely wrapped with strips of raw sealskin. The shaft, which is from 15 ft. to 20 ft. in length and about 1½ in. in diameter, is

preferably made of dry and seasoned spruce. Owing to the difficulty in securing material for the shaft, three or four pieces of wood are often spliced together to attain the desired length.

The gaff-hook is used generally for catching the so-called trout in the streams flowing into the Arctic. These fish, which in reality are a species of salmon, weighing from three to ten pounds, enter fresh water only during the spawning season. In using the gaff the fisherman finds a shallow place in a stream where the trout are running. Standing in a cleared space, usually a gravel bar, he cautiously slips the hook into the water, prongs upward, and allows the pole to float with the current until the hook is directly behind a fish, then with a quick jerk he transfixes it, and, running up the bank, drags it out of the water. With a forward thrust he loosens his catch, kills it with a club, and is ready for another. The fishermen of the tribe are usually accompanied by the women, who cut the fish in strips, dry them on low racks on the spot, and store them in caches for winter use.



SPEAR-HOOKS

- a*, Three-pronged spear-hook with copper barbs and center prong. *b*, Spear-hook with copper barbs and center prong of notched antler

Length of head, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Length of forward prong, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Length of rear prong, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Spear-hook.—Fish are frequently taken with a three-pronged spear-hook (pl. II), used in much the same manner as the gaff, except that the fish is transfixed on the spear with a forward thrust on the shaft. The outer prongs of the spear are made of wood, to which tips of antler are lashed, with inward- and backward-pointing barbs of native copper driven through them. The outer prongs spread apart on striking the fish, and the barbs come together in its sides or meet beneath the belly, thus holding the fish securely to the center prong, which is made of copper or of antler.

This spear is used when the fisherman wishes to be certain of his catch, for, in using the spear-hook he is assured that the fish will not escape when once transfixed, as often happens when striking a lively fish with the gaff.

- (a) Length of outer prongs, 14 in.
Barbs, 2 in.
Length of center prong, 6 in.

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	<p data-bbox="433 177 854 266">(b) Length of outer prongs, 12 in. Barbs, 3 in. Length of center prong, 4 in.</p> <p data-bbox="344 297 945 867"><i>Fish-hook.</i>—Pl. III represents another type of fishing-tackle used by the Copper Eskimo for fishing through the ice in winter. A piece of dried fish is tied to the copper hook for bait, and the fisherman bobs it up and down in the water to attract the fish. The proximal end of the copper hook is beaten out flat to facilitate the attachment of the line, which is spliced around the shank and stitched in place with a small piece of sinew. The line is made of four strands of sinew, braided and spliced, and is kept well-greased with seal-oil to make it more pliable and to prevent freezing while out of the water.</p> <p data-bbox="427 897 852 959">Length of hook, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Length from point to shaft, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.</p> <p data-bbox="344 990 945 1175"><i>Ice Chisels.</i>—Pl. IV illustrates a copper-bladed ice chisel used to chop holes in the ice for fishing, or for enlarging seal-holes. The chisel is mounted on a heavy wooden shaft, about 6 ft. long and beveled at the</p>
	INDIAN NOTES



COPPER FISH-HOOK

Showing a portion of the attached sinew line



ICE CHISEL

Showing copper blade and head of caribou antler

end. It is attached by placing the beveled end of the antler head on the beveled end of the shaft and pegging them together, the junction being wrapped with a sealskin thong.

The blade here shown is attached to the antler head by being driven into the pith of the antler when green, and allowed to dry. The shrinking of the antler grips the blade, which is serrated on the edges that enter the head.

Length of blade, 6 in.

Length of head, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Snow Knives.—Pl. v represents three double-edged, paddle-shaped knives, with copper blades. This type of knife is used in making snow houses, and is indispensable in winter. It is carried at all times by the men in a sheath attached to the bow-case, on the sled or in the hand, for they do not know at what moment they may be obliged to build a snow-house for protection from a severe Arctic storm.

The copper blade shown in *a* is mounted in a wooden handle, and held in place with

strands of sinew passed around a groove in the handle and tied. The blade represented in *b* is mounted in an antler handle which has a crescentic guard riveted to the near end for the purpose of preventing the handle from slipping while the knife is in use. The handle is wrapped with a strip of split willow to strengthen it and to enable the user to obtain a firm grip with his mittened hand. The blade shown in *c* is mounted in an antler handle composed of two pieces beveled and fastened together with three copper rivets, one of them passing through the blade to hold it in place on the handle, around which sealskin thongs are wrapped.

- (a) Length of blade, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Width at center, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Length of handle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- (b) Length of blade, 8 in.
Width at center, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.
Length of handle, including guard, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- (c) Length of blade, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Width at center, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Length of handle, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Ulus, or Women's Knives.—The copper-bladed *ulu* is essentially a woman's knife,



SNOW KNIVES WITH COPPER BLADES

a, Rare type; the blade is mounted in a wooden handle. *b*, Common type; the blade is mounted in an antler handle and the crescentic guard is held in place with a copper rivet. *c*, Common type; the roughly-shaped blade is secured in the handle with a copper rivet.



ULUS, OR WOMEN'S KNIVES

a, Made of a solid piece of copper, with a wooden grip. *b*, Copper blade attached to an antler shank with copper rivets, and with an antler grip



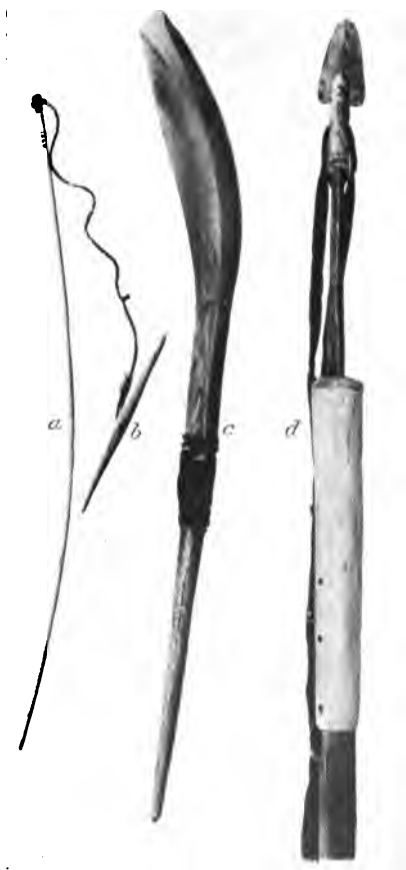
COPPER ESKIMO WOMAN USING AN ULU

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<p>used in cutting skin for clothing. The hide is placed on a board, an incision is made with one end of the blade, and the skin cut with a forward motion of the wrist. The <i>ulu</i> is also used for carving and chopping meat and fish. The fan-shaped blade and shank represented in pl. VI, <i>a</i>, is made of a solid piece of flattened copper, the shank passing through the wooden grip and held in place with a copper wedge. In <i>b</i> is shown a blade attached to the antler shank with copper rivets. The shank passes through the antler grip, where it is held in place with a copper wedge. If the blade is made of a separate piece of metal, the shank to which it is attached is made flat in order that it will not interfere with the depth of the cut into food.</p> <p>(a) Length from grip to cutting edge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Cutting edge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.</p> <p>(b) Length from handle to cutting edge, 3 in. Cutting edge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.</p> <p>Pl. VII shows Natine, the wife of Katiuck, cutting a pair of sealskin boots with an <i>ulu</i>.</p> <p><i>Adze</i>.—The copper-bladed adze used by</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

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	<p>the Copper Eskimo is primarily a wood-working tool. Snow-shovels, lamp-boards, dishes, bows, and other articles are roughly blocked out with it, then finished with a crooked knife. Frozen meat and fish are also chopped with this useful implement. The blade of the adze illustrated in pl. viii is secured to the curved antler handle with thongs of sealskin passed around it and through a hole in the helve, holding the flat face of the blade against the end of the handle.</p> <p>Length of blade, 7 in. Width at cutting edge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., tapering to 1 in. at the opposite end. Length of handle, 13 in.</p> <p><i>Sealing Equipment.</i>—In Coronation gulf the seal is the main source of the winter food supply, and therefore the sealing harpoon (pl. ix, <i>d</i>) is an essential part of the equipment of every hunter among the Copper Eskimo. There are two methods of locating a seal's breathing-hole in the ice: In the first, dogs are trained for the purpose, and the seal-hole finder (fig. 1) is used; this is held in the hand like a walking-stick</p>
	INDIAN NOTES



ADZE WITH BLADE OF NATIVE COPPER AND HANDLE
OF ANTLER



SEALING EQUIPMENT

a, Bone seal indicator. *b*, Peg for fastening the indicator to the edge of the seal hole. *c*, Spoon of muskox-horn for rimming out seal holes and killing seals. *d*, Spear with copper-tipped togglehead, squared copper foreshaft, and with copper rivets for attaching the antler head to the wooden shaft.

and poked through the snow until a breathing-hole is found, when the hunter places the slender bone seal-indicator (pl. ix, *a*) in the opening, one end just below the surface of the water, while the other is fastened to the edge of the hole with a pointed bone peg (*b*), attached to a sinew cord that extends from the end of the indicator to the center of the peg. The hunter sits beside the hole with his harpoon poised ready to strike, the shaft being held in the right hand and the retrieving-line in the left. When the indicator moves upward, the animal is nearing the surface of the water, and the hunter quickly drives the harpoon toggle-head into the seal, at the same time throwing the shaft over his shoulder and grasping the line firmly with both hands. When the seal stops struggling, the hole is rimmed with a bone



FIG. 1.—Seal
hole finder.
(38½ in.)

18	COPPER ESKIMO
	<p>harpoon shaft, or with a muskox-horn spoon (<i>c</i>). The seal is then dragged to the ice and killed by pushing the pointed handle of the spoon into its eye. Then the wound is skewered with a bone peg to prevent loss of the blood, which is used in making soup.</p> <p>The stem of the toggle-head shown in pl. ix, <i>d</i>, is made of caribou-antler, and has a line-hole bored through it from the side, halfway between the butt and the tip of the blade. The blade is a flattened triangular piece of copper, fastened in a slit cut in the distal end of the stem with a copper rivet, on a plane with the pointed butt. The function of the toggle-head is to turn at a right angle to the retrieving-line in the flesh of the seal when it parts from the foreshaft, the butt and point preventing the toggle-head from slipping from the flesh. The foreshaft is a squared strip of copper, the pointed tip of which fits into the shallow socket of the toggle-head, the proximal end being placed in a deep socket on the tip of the head. The head is made of caribou-antler, hollowed at the near end. The wooden shaft is placed in the hollowed</p>
	INDIAN NOTES



ARROWHEADS AND SHEATH

a, b, Single and double barbed, copper-tipped rankling heads.
c, Rankling head made from a single strip of copper. *d*, Double-tipped rankling head of copper. *e*, Copper tipped, spade-shaped rankling head. *f*, Single notched form of bone arrowhead. *g*, Rawhide sheath used as cover for *f* to protect its sharp edges when not in use.

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<p>end and held with three copper rivets passed through the head and shaft.</p> <p>Length of head, 8 in. Length of foreshaft, 5 in. Length of toggle-head, 4 in. Width of toggle-head blade, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.</p> <p><i>Arrowheads.</i>—The Copper Eskimo use three varieties of arrowheads—copper, bone, and antler. Those of copper, made either of a single piece of metal or having an antler foreshaft tipped with a copper point, are the more popular and practical. They are “rankling” heads, and used for killing big game. The pointed dowel inserted into the shaft of the arrow is made smaller than the socket, so that, when the animal is struck, the head will easily slip out of the socket and remain in the victim’s flesh, where with every movement it works farther toward the vitals. The bone- or antler-pointed heads are usually of the same type (pl. x, f), and are employed at close quarters for dispatching wounded game, the heavy, sharp-edged, broad blade tearing a large wound in the victim, killing it quickly.</p> <p>Pl. x, a, b, represent single- and double-</p>	
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	<p>barbed, copper-tipped, rankling heads. The pointed proximal end of each of the round antler foreshafts is inserted in a socket in the end of the wooden shaft, and held in place with a seizing of sinew. The barbs on the foreshaft are designed to prevent the head from slipping from the flesh of the game. The triangular barbed copper tip is fastened to the foreshaft by inserting it in a narrow slot, where it is held in place with a copper rivet.</p> <p>Pl. x, <i>c</i>, illustrates a copper rankling head made from a single strip of copper, flattened at the end into a triangular point. It is secured to the shaft in the same manner as the heads shown in <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> of the same plate.</p> <p>A double-tipped rankling arrowhead of copper is figured in <i>d</i>. The two tips of this head, although on the same axis, are at right angles to each other. The forward tip is the piercing part, while the rear tip prevents the head from falling from the flesh.</p> <p>A copper-tipped, spade-shaped rankling head is shown in <i>e</i>, in which the tip is fast-</p>
	INDIAN NOTES



DIPPER OF MUSKOX-HORN SHOWING REPAIR WITH COPPER RIVETS

ened to the antler foreshaft by being placed in a socket at the distal end and held in place with glue made from seal blood. The foreshaft is attached in the same manner as the shafts in *a* and *b*.

In *f* is represented the single-notch form of bone arrowhead, used at close quarters. This head, when not in use, is kept in a rawhide sheath (*g*) to prevent its sharp edges from being chipped by the copper arrowheads in the quiver.

- (*a*) Length of head, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Width of tip at base, 1 in.
- (*b*) Length of head, 11 in.
Width of tip at base, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
- (*c*) Length of head, 5 in.
Width of tip at base, 1 in.
- (*d*) Length of head, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Width of tips, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- (*e*) Length of head, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Width of tip at base, $\frac{5}{8}$ in.
- (*f*) Length of head, 9 in.
Width of face in center, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Repairing with Copper.—Native copper is invaluable to the Eskimo of Coronation gulf for repairing broken household utensils, some of which are very fragile. Steatite

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	<p>cooking vessels are repaired, when broken, by driving copper staples through the soft stone on each side of the fracture, and clinched on the inside.</p> <p>A muskox-horn dipper is repaired when worn or broken by placing a piece of horn against the side to be mended and fastening it in place with copper rivets, as shown in pl. xi.</p> <p>The Copper Eskimo are at present rapidly becoming semi-civilized. The Hudson's Bay Company has opened a trading-post near the mouth of Coppermine river, and the Northern Trading Company operates a trading schooner along the shores of Coronation gulf. Within a few years the utilization of native copper by these Eskimo for making weapons and utensils will have ceased, the white man's handy and practical materials having taken its place.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE</p> <p>1. See Hearne, Samuel, Journey from Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean, London, 1795.</p>
	INDIAN NOTES

INDIAN NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS

EDITED BY F. W. HODGE

Ethnological Series, No. 7.



A SERIES OF PUBLICA-
TIONS RELATING TO THE
AMERICAN ABORIGINES

INDIAN HOUSES OF PUGET SOUND

BY
T. T. WATERMAN

AND
RUTH GREINER

NEW YORK
MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
HEYE FOUNDATION

1921

INDIAN HOUSES OF PUGET
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INDIAN NOTES

INDIAN HOUSES OF PUGET SOUND

BY T. T. WATERMAN AND
RUTH GREINER

INTRODUCTION



IN the various works dealing with Indian groups of the Puget Sound region, passages referring to the structure of houses are often markedly inconsistent. Indian informants, furthermore, on direct inquiry, supply quite contradictory information.

The explanation seems to be that in this area several forms of dwelling-house were simultaneously in use. Each informant accordingly describes in conversation the particular structure which lingers most clearly in his memory, the one, presumably, which his own family

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8	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p>used. Of the various forms of houses, one seems to have been limited strictly to the neighborhood about Puget sound; there seems to be no mention of it in other regions. This particular form has never been fully described.</p> <p>The purpose of the present paper is to outline the principal features of the houses used about Puget sound, and to discuss the distribution of the three forms. The paper is based on what is said about houses in the various printed works which refer to the Puget Sound people, and on inquiry made among the Indians, the latter work being provided for by the University of Washington. Mr Arthur C. Ballard, of Auburn, Washington, handed over to the present authors part of a very considerable body of material recorded by himself in the course of studies among the Indians, for the purpose of comparing results with those obtained by recent inquiry. The present paper is accordingly the result of a three-sided investigation.</p> <p>The only recognizable structural parts</p>
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<p>of Puget Sound houses which have been permanently preserved are, it seems, some roof-planks recently obtained for the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. If still other portions of houses have been preserved, so much the better. Not a single house is standing at present; and the best example which ever stood in the vicinity of Seattle was destroyed many years ago by employees of the Indian Office.</p> <p>Broadly speaking, there were three forms of permanent houses in use in the area under consideration. One form was an affair with a gabled roof, built, according to Curtis,¹ only for very wealthy men. The second form of house had what might be called a "shed-roof," with a single pitch. Structures of this second type were very large and quite elaborate. The fact that they had a "shed" roof does not by any means imply that they were makeshift or temporary. The third form had a central roof, almost flat, with lean-to's added, producing an effect suggesting the</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

10	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p data-bbox="303 232 907 304">"hip" or "gambrel" roofs of European structures.</p> <p data-bbox="422 340 788 366">THE "GABLED" HOUSE</p> <p data-bbox="303 386 907 1228">In this type of structure wall-planks and roof-planks are said to have extended horizontally, the plank nearest the crest of the roof being propped up to form an exit for the smoke. Denny reproduces an illustration of questionable value showing a gabled structure as one type of Indian house.² Her picture indicates vertical wall- and roof-boards. Little else has been said about this form of dwelling, so far as the Puget Sound region is concerned. . A good deal of information, however, is available about similar houses in neighboring areas. Among the tribes to the south and west of the sound (the Quinault, Chehalis, Chinook, Clatsop, Wishram), houses of the same type have the following features: There is one ridge-pole in the center, and a doorway consisting of an oval or a circular hole cut through a plank, in the end of the structure, which is built "end-</p>
	INDIAN NOTES

GABLED HOUSE	11
<p>on" to the water.³ The wall- and roof-planks are sometimes placed vertically, and sometimes (if Mrs Victor is correct⁴) horizontally. Most authors describe them as vertical.⁵ Bancroft makes the apparently reasonable remark that usage varied.⁶ In at least one case the wall-planks were vertical and the roof-planks horizontal. This is clearly described by Swan for the Chinook.⁷ Where the wall-planks are horizontal, they are held in place by being lashed between two vertical poles. In the region farther to the south, again, wall-planks are invariably vertical and the roof-planks are placed at right angles to the ridge-pole. It would be much more satisfactory for purposes of description if the Indians of this area had limited themselves to one method of disposing their wall- and roof-boards. We must dismiss this particular matter, however, by saying with Bancroft that in the area we are discussing usage was apparently not uniform. This certainly applies to Puget sound, and explains some contradictory notes supplied by Indian informants.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

A feature of some importance in Indian houses is the presence of a pit. From the Columbia river southward, gabled houses invariably contain such pits. Lewis and Clark say that the Chinook house has an excavation 4 ft. deep. Mrs Victor puts it at 3 ft., while Bancroft says 4 or 5 ft., and Washington Irving, 6 ft.⁸ Mrs Victor and Irving mention a ladder by which the visitor reached the bottom of the pit. Inquiries indicate that around the Sound houses also contained pits, though the printed sources on the Sound area say little of this feature.

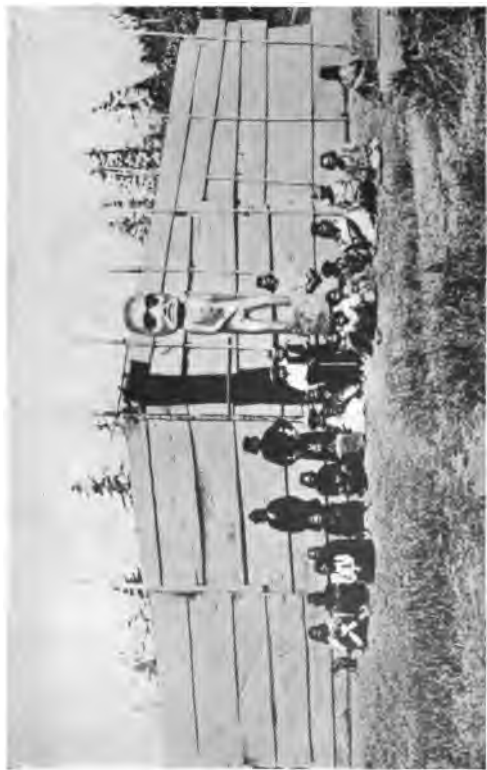
Such facts would suggest that the *gabled* structure found on Puget sound is similar to a form of habitation which has a very wide distribution to the southward. The size of all houses diminishes rapidly as we go in that southerly direction toward the tribes of Oregon and California. On the Columbia river, for example, according to Bancroft, they measured 25 by 75 ft. In northern California the largest gabled houses are not more than 18 by 32 ft. This would



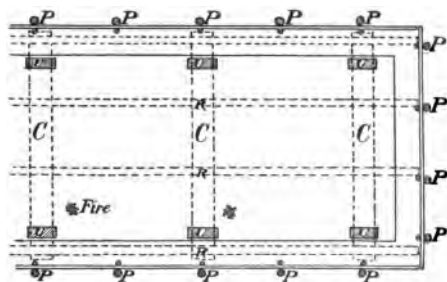
"SHED" AND "GABLED" HOUSES OF THE NORTHERN SALISH
(From Hill-Tout, "British North America," pl. x)

<p>GABLED HOUSE</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>raise the inference that the source for the distribution of such houses lies somewhere in the north. Such gabled forms seem not to exist in the area immediately north of Puget sound. On the coast of Washington, gabled houses are not mentioned north of the Quinault. There they are completely supplanted by another form of structure. They do not reappear until we come to the Comox on the eastern side of Vancouver island. Hill-Tout's photographs show the "shed" and "gable" forms standing side by side among the Salish of the British Columbia coast (pl. I). Concerning the distribution of gabled houses, then, it must be noted that they are found in two areas, one of which includes Puget sound and extends southward to California, while the other area extends from the Comox northward for a considerable distance; as a matter of fact, to Prince William sound, Alaska. The appearance of one of these gabled structures standing in southern British Columbia is shown in pl. II. The Puget Sound house was much smaller than this.</p>	
<p>AND MONOGRAPHS</p>	

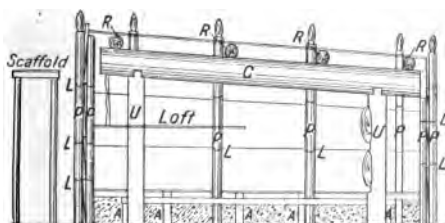
14	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p data-bbox="446 247 764 274" style="text-align: center;">THE "SHED" HOUSE</p> <p data-bbox="301 289 909 1202">This form seems to have been much more common on Puget sound than was the preceding type. It is referred to by Gibbs⁹ as <i>the</i> type characteristic of the Puget Sound "tribes." The "shed" house was also employed by the Quilliate and Makah on the coast of Washington. To the northward the use of this form extended over the entire west coast of Vancouver island, up the east coast to the Comox (as just remarked), and over the mainland of southern British Columbia.¹⁰ Boas^{10a} has given a complete account of this form of structure as found among the LkúñgEn, or Songish, near Victoria, B. C., with a diagram of the separate beams, here reproduced as fig. 1. Captain Cook, in his Voyages, has a verbal description of those viewed by him at Nootka sound in April, 1778.¹¹ Other authorities, such as Myron Eells, Swan, Simon Fraser, and Jewitt,¹² report such structures briefly, while Curtis¹³ has a more systematic description.</p> <p data-bbox="335 1210 902 1244">The principal peculiarity of these struc-</p>
	INDIAN NOTES



"GABLED" HOUSE OF THE NORTHERN SALISH
(From Hill-Tout, "British North America," pl. ix)



a



b

FIG. 1.—(a) Diagram showing the construction of a "shed" house. (b) Section of house. After Boas. (C, cross-beams; U, uprights; R, rafters; P, poles; L, ropes of cedar-branches which pass through holes in the boards and are tied around the poles).

16	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p>tures is that they have a flat roof, with a single "pitch." Myron Eells describes this form of structure with the cryptographic phrase, "house with the roof wholly on one side."¹⁴ The appearance of a house similar to the Puget Sound form is shown in an excellent photograph published by Hill-Tout¹⁵ and here reproduced (pl. 1). On Puget sound the roof slopes to the rear. Both Boas and Captain Cook say that the British Columbia house slopes from the rear toward the front.</p> <p>A noteworthy point concerning this type of house is the prodigious size which it sometimes attains. An example of this type of structure, modified in certain respects, stood for many years on the shore of the sound opposite Seattle, at the Port Madison Indian reservation. Some of the local historians tell astounding stories of its length. Carlson, writing in a Bulletin of the University of Washington, History Series,¹⁶ gives its length as "900 feet." Costello, in a locally published book,¹⁷ extends the length to 1,000</p>
	INDIAN NOTES

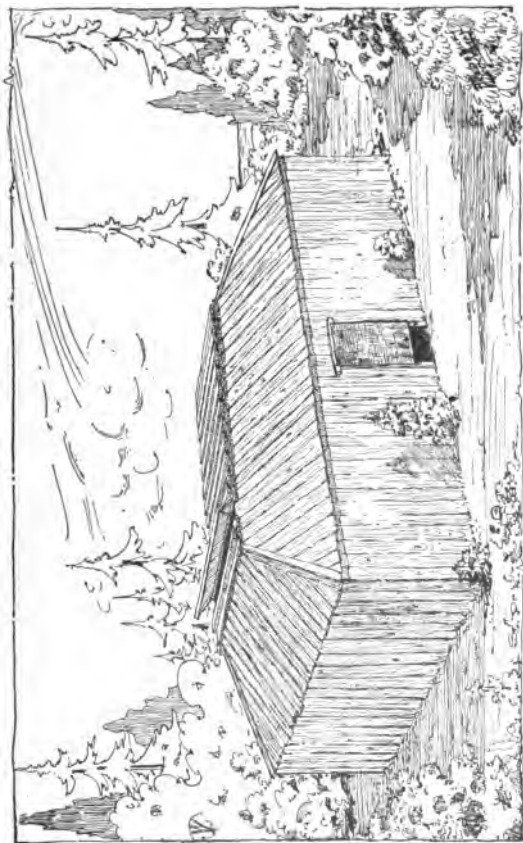
SHED HOUSE	17
<p>ft. Such dimensions for this particular building seem to be quite fanciful. Gibbs, whose monograph is the standard work on the Puget Sound Indians (which monograph, by the way, the local writers seem to have overlooked), gives the length of this structure as 520 ft. In these figures he quotes Goldsborough, who went inside the edifice in 1855, while the framework was still standing, and took measurements of all the important beams.¹⁸ Farther north, however, houses attaining the dimensions cited seem to have real existence. Simon Fraser saw what was apparently one of these structures standing on the river which bears his name, and says that it was 646 ft. in length and 60 ft. in width, "all under one roof."¹⁹ At the mouth of the river he saw a "fort" 1,500 ft. long and 90 ft. broad. It is not certain what the form of the structure was. Possibly it was not a house, but an inclosure. Hill-Tout says that he himself knows of a house more than 1,000 ft. in length.²⁰ Such gigantic structures are, of course, com-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

18	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p>munal dwellings, as were apparently all plank-houses of the entire region.</p> <p>This "shed" form of house seems always to have been built facing the water, its long sides parallel to the beach line. In some cases a number of exits were provided. The front wall was from 10 to 18 ft. high, and the rear wall somewhat lower, but always greater than the height of a man. The great width which these structures had (40 ft. or more), had the effect of giving the roof a very gentle pitch. Such a low roof-slope is somewhat characteristic of the houses built by the Indians even today (see pl. viii). Hill-Tout remarks that it was impracticable to make walls of any structure very tall, because it was too difficult to lift to great heights those colossal beams which Indian usage favored for all buildings. Some of these beams were 2 ft. in diameter and 60 ft. long. A low front wall has as a natural result a roof that is somewhat flat. This level roof-space was commonly utilized for drying fish, and for other purposes. Pl. I, for example, shows a</p>
	INDIAN NOTES

scene at a "potlatch," in which the roof of one of these "shed" houses is lined with the spectators and with piles of blankets, the latter intended for distribution. Swan conjectures that the roof is made flat for the express purpose of drying halibut, but this explanation seems very improbable.

There is some uncertainty as to whether all these "shed" houses were constructed over "pits" or excavations. Some of them certainly had pits. Curtis states for the region of Puget sound that the house had a central excavation. In the case of such elongate structures as these buildings, this excavation assumes the form of a wide, shallow trench extending down the length of the dwelling.²¹ This excavation was only a foot deep. Myron Eells supplies corroboration on the presence of a pit.²² Other authorities, however, are silent on the matter. The native structures for hundreds of miles to the south and north of the area we are discussing were provided with excavations, as stated by all authorities.²³ It

20	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p>seems probable that these great "shed-houses" also had pits, at least typically.</p> <p>Myron Eells is authority for the statement that this "shed" form was the oldest style of structure about Puget sound, and the one most commonly used in aboriginal days.²⁴</p> <p>THE GAMBREL OR "LEAN-TO" FORM</p> <p>On Puget sound a special form of structure was developed, differing in certain respects from both of those mentioned. We may perhaps speak of this as the third style of dwelling. In <i>most</i> points of construction such houses are identical with the type just discussed. A new and characteristic feature is a kind of addition to the structure, in the form of a "lean-to," which was always added to the rear of the building, and sometimes extended clear around it, on all four sides. Thus is produced a structure of curious form, which is not known to have been described in any other locality. Myron Eells in a brief note²⁵ refers to such a structure, styling it the "<i>flat-roofed</i> dwel-</p>
	INDIAN NOTES



SKETCH SHOWING THE APPEARANCE OF THE "GAMBREL" OR LEAN-TO FORM, OF PUGET SOUND

GAMBREL FORM	21
<p>ling house." He says in effect that the roof is composed of two parts: (1) a part made of "clapboards," which generally has a steep pitch; (2) another part made of "long boards." It is this part made of "long boards" which is flat. The relation of the two parts is indicated by an illustration in a book by Miss Denny called <i>Blazing the Way</i>.²⁶ This picture, which is apparently a composite, having the background (and possibly the houses) brushed in, is too poor to reproduce. The sketch herewith (pl. III) is based on a model of such a house made many years ago by a middle-aged Duwamish, Peter Rodgers (now deceased), plus some dimensions supplied orally by native informants, particularly by Mr Joe George and Mr Sam Wilson, of Port Madison reservation. Such houses varied greatly in size. The sketch represents one of moderate dimensions.</p> <p>The principal feature of the structure is a central section of roof which is <i>almost</i> flat. This part is upheld by a very heavy framework, and is covered over with wide</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

22	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p>and very long planks. Around this central structure is a steep "shed-roof" of ordinary flat planks ("clapboards," to quote Eells), very "cheap" and short. The steep pitch helps to carry off the water, making unnecessary the use of the more elaborate style of planks. This lean-to was lined, wall and ceiling, according to some informants, with matting, which helped to exclude the weather.</p> <p>A number of conflicting statements came to light in making inquiry about this type of house. For example, some informants said the roof-planks ran lengthwise of the structure, others said they were crosswise; some said the pitch was toward the rear, others that it was toward one end. The explanation finally supplied was of course a simple one. The pitch of the roof was "away from the rain," which in this region comes mostly from the south. If in a given instance the house faced another quarter, the pitch of the roof was adjusted accordingly. In some cases the "flat" roof sloped slightly from the middle both ways.</p>
	INDIAN NOTES



SITE OF "OLD MAN HOUSE," SUQUAMISH



ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE HOUSE-POSTS OF "OLD MAN HOUSE"

The persons in the photograph are standing on the butts of two adjacent house-posts, which have been cut off at the ground level

GAMBREL FORM	23
<p>Contradictory statements were also made concerning the presence of a pit. Usage may have varied somewhat. In later times, especially, the pits may often have been omitted. Some of the houses, however, did have deep excavations. Moreover, it is a fact that in many of the old village-sites around the sound, the house-pits are still to be seen at the present day. The famous structure at "Old Man House," on Port Madison reservation, mentioned in every work which deals with this region,²⁷ had such an excavation, 5 ft. in depth, according to one informant. The remains of this pit are visible in pl. v. This structure also had a "lean-to," but only on its landward side. In some cases the pits were excavated to the full height of a man. No ladders for descending into the excavation are known to have existed. An inclined plane served for access. For further illustrations of the site of the "Old Man House," see pl. IV, VI.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

24	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p data-bbox="356 235 832 294">NATIVE WORDS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF HOUSES</p> <p data-bbox="291 315 899 577">We are now ready to take up the Indian terms for "house." The word <i>alt^u</i> is used for all habitations of whatever material. Thus, a structure which is stripped bare inside and swept out in preparation for a "potlatch," is called <i>sgwi'gwi-alt^u</i>, "distribution-house."²⁸</p> <p data-bbox="291 582 899 1228">Structures habitually used for such potlatches were referred to as <i>he'q^wal'al</i>, "big houses." There were usually only one or two of these in a village, the poorer people accommodating themselves as best they could in a variety of "shacks." Gibbs says that these great houses were specially erected for festivals, and afterward dismantled.²⁹ It would be much nearer the truth to remark that they were built of permanent materials, but were often partially dismantled, and the planks used for temporary shelters, during the season when no festivals were in progress. A man "owned" the planks which were used to cover his appointed place in the big house. A temporary</p>
	INDIAN NOTES



SCENE AT "OLD MAN HOUSE"

The photograph is taken from the site of the structure, looking south. On the small knoll is a shell-heap. See pl. VII



SHELLHEAP NEAR "OLD MAN HOUSE"

The location is shown in pl. VI

NOMENCLATURE	25
<p>shelter for summer is called <i>qwa'tak-alt^u</i>, "mat-house," or <i>xolai'tx^w</i>, "warm weather shelter." A dwelling of "white-man's" architecture is called <i>pΔ'sΔd-alt^u</i>, "Boston-house," <i>pΔ'sΔd</i> or <i>pa'sud</i> being the Indian pronunciation of the name of the New England metropolis. This term <i>alt^u</i> is used also in names for those places where mythical beings are supposed to live; for example, <i>xwiyaqwΔ'di-a'lt^u</i>, "Thunder his house."</p> <p>The word for a permanent habitation of planks is <i>tΔ'sbΔd</i>, "cold-weather shelter," usually translated "winter-house." This term applies to the permanent habitation, whatever the style of architecture. A special form of it (not described) was called <i>kalasai'tx^w</i>. The planks were often carried off to form temporary camps. It is worth remembering that a few of these planks represented a fortune to the Indian. They were split with great care out of cedar logs, and this operation required both time and skill. Not everyone could do it successfully. The Puget Sound planks</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

26	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p>were not extraordinarily large, three feet being a maximum width. At Cape Flattery they were sometimes five feet wide, and more. The Ferry Museum of Tacoma has some splendid specimens on display, which are fully that wide. Even a narrow plank, however, was a treasure. Poor people often did not have a plank to shelter themselves with. In moving about, the heavy planks were laid across two canoes, forming a platform, upon which the other effects could be piled. In the warm season the big houses were often deserted, the people being at distant places where a large supply of food was at the moment obtainable, either salmon and other fish, or bulbs and berries. This accounts for the remark made by Vancouver that most of the villages seemed to have been abandoned. He conjectured³⁰ that prior to his visit there must have been a pestilence. "Honeymooners" and the younger couples generally camped about, here and there, and occupied quarters in the larger houses only at the time of potlatches or other gatherings.</p>
	INDIAN NOTES

CONSTRUCTION	27
<p data-bbox="174 252 671 278">CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOUSE</p> <p data-bbox="117 294 723 443">The following is an account of how the house was constructed, step by step. The figures in parentheses refer to a list of native terms given on a later page.</p> <p data-bbox="117 448 723 1248">A row of tall uprights (1) were planted in the ground, some 12 or 14 ft. apart (see pl. VIII). In rear of them a parallel row of somewhat shorter posts was set, distant some 25 or 50 ft. from the first row, according to the size of the house. These uprights were like very heavy planks. Often they were more than 3 ft. wide and 8 in. in thickness. The inner surface of these posts often bore a figure from 3 to 5 ft. long, carved in relief. Present-day informants often refer to these carvings as "totems." It is worth remarking that they were quite another sort of thing from the totemic crests of the tribes of northern British Columbia and Alaska. Snakes, fish, lizards, sea-mammals, and human figures were delineated in these carvings, but with nothing of the peculiar "style" which is so characteristic of art farther north. The design in each case</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

28	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p>represented the owner's supernatural helper, and was not a family crest. The matter of obtaining these "helpers" was part of an adolescence complex, with many interesting features which cannot be discussed here. Inside of such a house, the space between two posts was the especial bailiwick of one man and his family. The figure of the supernatural helper was often set up alongside this "compartment," and seems to have been looked upon in a sense, and utilized, as a symbol of ownership.</p> <p>The principal task in erecting the house was to lift into place certain great rafters (2) which extended from front to rear of the house, resting on uprights. These rafters in the big structure at Port Madison reservation were 60 ft. long and 17 in. through at the butt. The framework of the house, then, consisted of a series of bents, independent of each other, each bent consisting of two "uprights" supporting a slanting "rafter." The rafter had "shoulders" at each end, so as to set firmly on the uprights. Lighter beams or</p>
	INDIAN NOTES



FRAMEWORK OF AN INDIAN HOUSE ON A SANDSPIT TWO MILES SOUTH OF THE SHELLHEAP (PL. VII)

CONSTRUCTION	29
<p>stringers were now placed lengthwise of the house, resting on top of the rafters. These would be called "sheeting" by a civilized carpenter. The stringer running along the eaves at the front of the house (3) was larger than the one for the rear (4). There were three or more rows of these longitudinal beams, depending on the width of the roof. They were the immediate support of the roof-planks. These roof-planks (5, 6) were quite elaborately wrought. They were split from cedar trees, in such a way that the edges were raised. They were made in two varieties, one kind having a deep trough (5) and the others a shallow one (6). Each kind had a special name. They were placed on the roof in two layers. In the lower layer the deeply-troughed planks were employed, and were placed with the trough upward, with enough longitudinal pitch so that the rain-water drained down their length. Over the cracks between those planks were placed other and shallower planks, in reverse position, that is to say, with the trough</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

downward. The whole arrangement had a general resemblance to tiling. The two kinds of planks may be seen in fig. 2.



FIG. 2.—Two types of roof-planks.

These roof-boards were held in place in some cases by being weighted with stones. In better houses a strip (7) was laid along a row of boards, just over one of the longitudinal plates. Holes were bored through the planks, and a cedar withe (8) was passed through these holes and around the rafter below. These boards were carefully treasured. The manufacture, as mentioned above, was a tedious and somewhat difficult process. After the planks were split from the log, they were scraped down with a sharp musselshell, and, in the case of fine specimens, rubbed with "sandpaper" consist-

CONSTRUCTION	31
<p>ing of a piece of dog-fish skin. Where knot-holes existed in such planks, the carpenter sometimes made channels which would carry the water around them, instead of letting it drip through. In other cases the hole was covered with a "patch" (9), consisting of a clamshell. This shell was filled with blue clay, and then slapped down over the hole. When the mud dried the shell was held fast in its position. Planks which became cracked were carefully repaired. A row of perforations was made on each side of the crack, which was filled with pitch, and drawn together with lashings of twisted cedar-twigs. Pitch (10) for this purpose has a special name. They sometimes filled a crack with long splinters (11) so that the pitch would not drip through. After the resin hardened, the crack sometimes opened again, in which case they heated the end of a hard stick (12) and rubbed it in the crack to melt the pitch and fill the crack again.</p> <p>In cases where a "lean-to" (13) was added, the additional roof had a very</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

steep pitch, and was made of "ordinary" planks (14), without the upturned edges. Eells applies to such "ordinary" planks the term "clapboards." These boards were fastened to the "plate" which ran horizontally along the house at the eaves, with ironwood pegs. As already mentioned, the walls consisted sometimes of vertical and sometimes of horizontal planks. Informants consulted near Seattle were more familiar with an arrangement which they described as follows: Boards (15) were put as close together as possible to compose the walls, standing vertically. Over the cracks various odd pieces were placed as battens (16), then a long strip (17) was run the length of the house on the outside just under the eaves to hold these upright boards in place. It fitted up under the ends of the roof-boards, and was lashed at intervals to the "plate." Where a high wall existed, several such strips were used, at different levels. The wall-planks varied a good deal in thickness. The strip held the thick ones, but thinner ones would be left

CONSTRUCTION	33
<p>loose and rattling about. Wedges (18) in that case were driven up under the strip to give it a "purchase," or "bearing," on the loose elements.</p> <p>When the wall-planks ran horizontally, a different style of fastening was, of course, required. This has been described by other writers. The essential matter is that upright poles (19) were set up and the planks stood on edge, one above another, between this pole and the house-frame (fig. 1, <i>b</i>). Each plank was held in a sling made of cedar withes, in such a way that it overlapped the next plank, excluding the weather.</p> <p>The main doorway (20) consisted of two uprights, with a heavy cross-piece, or lintel (21). The top of this lintel had a channel or groove. Into this groove fitted the lower end of the vertical wall-planks. Various other openings (22) were provided, depending on the size of the house. There was always a "back door" (23) leading into the forest. At the time of an attack, this back door, which led directly into the brush and the heavy</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

34	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p>timber, was a very popular exit. The enemy, in trying to place a guard at this back door in advance, to prevent escapes, often gave alarm and put the household on the alert.</p> <p>The whole matter of doorways offers some features of interest. Cook says that the houses he saw at Nootka sound in 1778 had no doorways, properly speaking. There were what seemed to be irregular and chance apertures here and there, through which the Indians passed in and out. The houses described to us on Puget sound and portrayed in the literature had quite elaborate entrances. It may well be believed that Indian houses in this region rapidly became more elaborate after the introduction of iron tools, which made woodworking easy and rapid. It is accordingly possible that the elaborate entrances described by recent Indians are not really aboriginal. The "Old Man House" at Port Madison reservation had a kind of a maze through which the visitor entered, consisting of a series of parallel walls partly uncovering</p>
	INDIAN NOTES

CONSTRUCTION	35
<p>each other, around the flanks of which the visitor had to pass. In a dark place was a pit. The theory was that an enemy coming into the house, and being unfamiliar with it, would fall in this hole. Every well-built house was provided with a kind of hallway (24) formed by partitions (25) extending back into the house at each side of the entrance. This is said to have been for defense against enemies, but its military usefulness is hardly apparent. One of these houses, if once invested by a hostile force, could be defended only with difficulty. The enemy was as well off in any case as the people inside, and he could at any moment set the place on fire. The partition was more likely devised to exclude the cold wind. In aboriginal times there was nothing to close the aperture except a cedar-bark mat (26), and some kind of an additional windbreak would have been a great advantage. In more modern times heavy plank doors with iron hinges were hung at both ends of this hallway.</p> <p>The interior arrangements of such a</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	



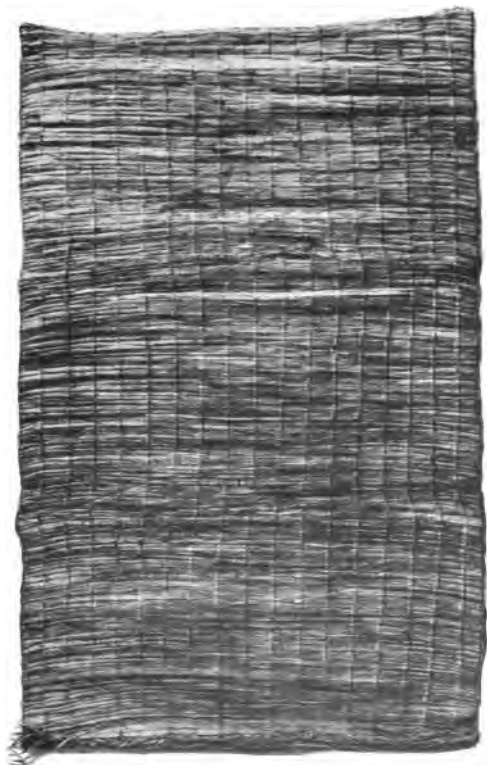
FIG. 3.—
Pole for drum-
ming on the
roof-boards.

house depended on its size. Where occupied by several families, there was more than one fire. Each fireplace (27) had a big back-log (28). When the fire was kindled, someone would send a small boy up on the roof to prop up the edge of a plank with a pair of small struts (29). This made an exit (30) for the smoke. If no boy were at hand, they used a long pole to move the planks about, such poles being kept for the purpose (fig. 3). During ceremonial performances similar poles, quite elaborately ornamented, were carried by performers. Holding these poles (31) upright they "drummed" by punching them vertically against the roof-planks (fig. 2). For the ordinary fire, bark was the principal fuel, because it made little smoke.



ORDINARY MAT USED AS A WALL COVERING

(Size, 2 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 9 in.)



SLEEPING MAT

(Size, 3 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 1¼ in.)

CONSTRUCTION	37
<p>Numerous other features were constant in all these houses. The walls were lined with ordinary mats (32) of cattail rushes, which were utilized not only in this way, but for a variety of other purposes. They consist of rushes which are placed horizontally and held together by a vertical warp of twine made of fibers split from rushes (pl. ix). Around the wall extended a platform (33) for beds. This was $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 ft. wide,³¹ and the occupants lay with their sides to the fire. Thick and very springy mats (34), made of cattails especially for the purpose, were spread for the sleepers on the planks (pl. x), and another mat was usually rolled up to form a pillow. There were no partitions between the cubicles of different families. Underneath the bed-platform, which was a foot or more from the ground, various pieces of property were stored. Above the bed-platform and extending completely around the house was a shelf (35), about three feet wide, made of small poles. This shelf was suspended from the rafters, and pos-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

38	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p>sessions endless in variety were stored upon it.</p> <p>From the native standpoint the center and soul of the house was a great rack for drying fish. Cross-pieces (36) were extended from the one side of the house to the other, at the level of the lower eaves. The cross-piece rested at the rear of the house upon the lowest log of the "sheeting," while its other end was supported by withes from the roof. Poles (37) were then laid lengthwise of the house, about 16 in. apart, resting on these cross-pieces. Salmon brought in by the fishermen were cut open and the backbone taken out. They were then skewered through their tails with a stick (38). The "stick" of fish was then laid across between two of the longitudinal poles, and the fish left to cure in the smoke. This lower rack (39) just described was only for fresh fish. A higher rack (40) was used in a similar way for curing the backbones, which did not need to be so heavily smoked. Further aloft still, was a third rack (41), for salmon which were</p>
	INDIAN NOTES

HOUSE PARTS	39
<p>half-cured. Thoroughly cured fish were removed from over the fire and placed in special racks (42) for preservation.</p> <p>A narrow strip of wood was suspended by withes some 4 or 5 ft. (43) below the drying frame. On this were hung pieces of meat or fish which were intended to be used at once. Hung from this pole was a "towel" (44) of shredded cedar-bark, used for wiping the fingers.</p> <p>The house-pit (45) contained all the hearth fires. Descent from the outer ground level into this excavation was either by a sloping ramp or a flight of steps (46).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIVE TERMS FOR THE PARTS OF THE HOUSE</p> <p>The native terms appear in the following list in the order in which they are mentioned above.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Structural Parts</i></p> <p>1. Uprights, <i>sqw'a'lad</i>. For the house front, <i>ta'dzus</i>. For the rear wall, <i>kwa'datc</i>.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

40	PUGET SOUND HOUSES
	<p>2. Sloping rafters, running from front to rear, to carry the roof-boards, <i>dΔdja'-lad^{xu}</i>, <i>ta'clabado</i>.</p> <p>3. At the front of the house, <i>qwa''-abadi</i>.</p> <p>4. At the middle and rear, <i>t'a'lusid</i>.</p> <p>5. Roof-planks with deep "trough," <i>tL'pa'lad^{xu}</i>.</p> <p>6. Roof-planks with shallow "trough," <i>sqa'lad^{xu}</i>.</p> <p>7. Strip which holds the roof-planks in place, <i>ta'tsΔgwΔs</i> (= two things that bump together).</p> <p>8. Withe of twisted cedar-limb, fastening this strip to the rafter below, <i>sti'dagwΔt</i>.</p> <p>9. Patch for a knot-hole, consisting of a clamshell, fastened with clay, <i>stΔq^w-a'lt^u</i> (= patch-house).</p> <p>10. Resin for closing up a seam, <i>stΔq^w-a'lap-kwa'ltL</i> (= patch-house-resin).</p> <p>11. Splinters for closing a crack, <i>euxteistud</i> (= pitch-spreaders; daubers).</p> <p>12. Stick, heated and used for melting resin in a crack, <i>sΔx^utei'Lt^{xu}</i> (= that which you rub with).</p>
	INDIAN NOTES

HOUSE PARTS	41
<p>13. "Lean-to", with steep roof, <i>sxqwa'datc</i> (= addition ; something added on).</p> <p>14. Ordinary boards, without raised edges; "clapboards," <i>qwa'datc-ala'd^{xu}</i> (= lean-to planks), <i>hwitsbala'd^{xu}</i> (= small covering piece). (cf. 5 and 6 above.)</p> <p>15. Wall-boards, 12 or 14 in. wide, <i>spsa'dialad^{xu}</i> (= wall-boards).</p> <p>16. Battens, <i>cutLa'la'lus</i> (= that which covers a crack).</p> <p>17. Strip run under the eaves to hold the vertical planks in place, <i>sΔx^utLib-salad^{xu}</i> (= clamp; squeezer).</p> <p>18. Wedge used to secure loose boards in place, <i>sΔx^utcqid</i> (= wedge).</p> <p>19. Upright poles, used with horizontal wall-planks, <i>potskxwo'dad</i>.</p> <p>20. Main doorway, <i>cΔgwīL</i>.</p> <p>21. Lintel, <i>cqu'tsid</i>.</p> <p>22. Additional opening, <i>ci'cgwīL</i> (diminutive of 20).</p> <p>23. "Back" door, <i>īLda'tc</i>.</p> <p>24. "Hallway" leading inward from the main door, <i>cΔgwīla'di</i> (= door-at).</p> <p>25. Partitions composing this hallway,</p>	
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	<p><i>cΔx^udi'cutsid</i> (= at the door it is split or divided).</p> <p>26. Cedar-bark mat hung across the doorway, <i>cxu'Lotsid</i> (= that which one rubs against).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Interior Arrangements</i></p> <p>27. Fireplace, <i>cxu'ded</i> (cf. <i>xūd</i>, fire).</p> <p>28. Back-log, <i>dica'lutcup</i> (= behind the fire).</p> <p>29. Sticks or struts for propping up edge of roof-board, <i>^{su}ca'ld^{zu}</i>.</p> <p>30. Smoke-hole, <i>steo'xwe</i> (<i>st'eΔkwil</i> = smoke).</p> <p>31. Long pole for moving roof-planks about, <i>tΔ'std</i>.</p> <p>32. Mats used to line the walls, <i>cΔq'sdulutsa</i> (= lining).</p> <p>33. Platform for beds, <i>luwa''sid</i> (= resting-place).</p> <p>34. Thick and very springy mats, used to sleep upon, <i>got</i>.</p> <p>35. Storage shelf above the bed-platform, <i>cqa'tΔd</i>, <i>cu'yap</i> (= where things are piled).</p> <p>36. Cross-pieces to support the racks</p>
	INDIAN NOTES

HOUSE-LIFE	43
<p>for drying fish, <i>ula'dtwad</i> (= salmon-for).</p> <p>37. Lengthwise poles resting upon (36), <i>ca'labud</i> (= things which one <i>pushes through</i> or inserts).</p> <p>38. Stick upon which fish were skewered, <i>cut'Δ'lcud</i> (= things which keep something <i>open</i> or <i>spread</i>).</p> <p>39. Rack for drying fresh fish, <i>Lpo'sali</i>.</p> <p>40. Higher rack, for backbones, which were cured separately, <i>xa'xali</i> (<i>xako</i>, backbone).</p> <p>41. Rack for half-dried salmon, <i>sihai'</i>.</p> <p>42. Rack for cured salmon, <i>Lka'tΔd</i> (= where things are piled; cf. number 35 above).</p> <p>43. Pole for fresh meat and fish for immediate use, <i>cubu'sΔd</i> (= for cooking).</p> <p>44. "Towel" of shredded cedar-bark, <i>pas</i> (= wiper).</p> <p>45. House-pit, <i>tca'a'lw</i> (= dig-house).</p> <p>46. Steps leading down into pit, <i>cu'l'ca</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HOUSE-LIFE</p> <p>Visitors who came to this region in early times spoke in terms of contempt of the native structures. They were full</p>	
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	<p>of cracks, and at the same time full of smoke. They were "ill-built," and in form they were skewed. Moreover, a good deal of dirt and confusion reigned within. The principal occupation on all hands was the curing of fish, and observers speak in wondering phrases concerning the odor that surrounded and permeated Indian establishments. The life of the Indians in many ways was hard, and their mode of existence was not ideal. On the other hand, the denunciatory remarks can be explained in large part as contempt felt by a people five-eighths civilized for people only half-civilized. There was a great deal in Indian life that was pleasant, and much in the relations of the Indians to each other that is pleasing.</p> <p>For example, no child in an Indian household was ever struck, and no child was ever sent to school. Yet most children grew up to be disciplined members of society, and each of them developed into an excellent workman at some difficult trade. If any one did not, the</p>
	INDIAN NOTES

chances are he starved to death. In addition to learning with great accuracy how to manufacture and manipulate complicated tools of the chase, certain modes of action were powerfully inculcated. Forms of behavior, in many respects as complicated as our own, were instilled, without the victim of the process being really aware of it.

We find that this sense of discipline appeared among even the youngest members of a household. Mothers used to explain to very young children the necessity of keeping still in emergencies—for example, during attacks by the enemy. Haida and “Stickeens” (Tsimshian) used to come down from the north on raids. When houses were suddenly assaulted, the people would try to get into the brush behind the village. “Mother can’t carry you all,” a woman would explain to her children, “so when I put you into any place that seems safe, stay there and be quiet until I come after you.” When an emergency came, a child snatched at midnight from his dreams and pitched

headfirst into a blackberry bush would stay there without making a sound. The enemy often went about the outskirts of a captured village, calling in a sweet voice, "*A-a-a-a-tL'a'xa-qo!*" ("Come out, dear!") or "*A'tL'aaule!*" ("All of you come out now!"), in order to capture children and make slaves of them. Youngsters were often on their guard against this, and would answer nobody unless called correctly by their own proper names. "Dear" or "little pet" might be said by anybody.

It is an interesting point that the iron-shod philosophy which made such things possible was bred into a child without any show of force or pressure. Children were often reproached for improprieties, but were never punished. The people around Seattle, living beside "salt water," had great contempt for the "fresh water" people of the rivers and lakes, who followed a different and somewhat simpler mode of life, and were "poor." "*De'LiL tce'-ux wa tiilTul'aL Sqwaux!*" "You are behaving like one of the Issaquah Creek

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<p>Indians!" would be the reproach directed at a lazy or a careless youngster. One of the informants, a half-breed woman, inherited from her white father a narrow, high nose, with a marked notch where it met the forehead, very different from the true Indian nose, which is very low and broad at this point. Her "chest-bone" also jutted forward somewhat prominently. When she was a child, her mother, if seriously provoked, would address her as "<i>Ctcatas</i>" ("notchy!") or "<i>Tsudzi'gwΔs</i>" ("sticking out in front!"), instead of calling her by her proper name. "Well-bred" children would not help themselves to any kind of food from the store-house, especially if the older people were away. They always waited, sometimes in serious hunger, until the elders returned. There was always, of course, some riffraff and no-account people who "did not know how to bring up children correctly."</p> <p>There was somewhat similar discipline also among the older people of the group. In the early morning the oldest man in a</p>	
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	<p>house would take a light switch and go around smacking it against the walls. This was the signal, "everybody out!" Men and boys went into the water of the Sound for a bath, while women went up the creek. Nobody was exempt in this matter, not even children.</p> <p>Many of the customs which we associate with "family" life were lacking altogether. Husband and wife never addressed each other by their proper names, saying simply "old man" or "old woman." A somewhat affectionate term was sometimes used, meaning "spouse." There was little privacy in the big houses. Families even shared hearth-fires in many cases. They reckoned kinship very closely, however, and the "better" families have even yet a strong feeling for the importance of genealogies. Their kinship terms have many interesting features: for example, brother addressed brother by one term, and sister addressing sister used the same term; while brother addressing sister used a different term. They also had a special set of terms</p>
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<p>which were used between relatives by affinity, after the connecting relative had died. Marriage was usually between people of separate establishments or separate groups. There was no tribal organization of any sort. So far as any social fabric existed, it was based on the family and the house-group.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DISTRIBUTION OF THE VARIOUS FORMS OF HOUSES</p> <p>It is a striking fact that while the "shed" type of house is used about Puget sound and for some distance northward, it is replaced in the most northerly regions by a "gabled" form. Gabled houses of excellent construction are characteristic of all the tribes north of the Comox. The shed type is pretty closely identified with the Salish tribes, a fact already noted by Boas and Hill-Tout. From the Salish, apparently, it spread to their neighbors within the general area about Puget sound, such as the non-Salishan Nootka, Makah, Chimakum, and Quilliute. It looks very much as</p>	
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	<p>though this gabled house were an older form in this region, having apparently had at one time a very extended distribution along the coast, from Mount Saint Elias in Alaska to Humboldt bay in California. Along the whole stretch of coast included between these two extremes, we find rectangular plank-houses, with no interruption. At both ends of the area, moreover, these rectangular houses take the form of <i>gabled</i> structures with <i>paired</i> ridge-poles, <i>vertical</i> wall- and roof-planks, and an interior <i>pit</i> reached by a flight of steps. This is certainly a strong argument for the supposition that in former times there was a continuous distribution of such houses over the whole region.³² In a limited area, merely, on Vancouver island and about Puget sound, the gabled form is replaced by a shed-shaped dwelling, less elaborate in its construction. The examples of this shed form examined more than a hundred and forty years ago by Captain Cook, were, as a matter of fact, quite crude. This might suggest that the type was still evolving</p>
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at that time. The whole situation suggests very strongly that the "shed" structure is intrusive in this area, having been brought perhaps from the interior by the Salish, and modified by conditions encountered on the coast: such conditions as the previous existence there of habits of working in wood. If this is the case, the intrusive peoples have out-Heroded Herod in one matter: they gave their structures much greater size than did any other stocks of the Pacific coast. So far as that is concerned, these Salish shed-houses seem to have been the largest structures erected anywhere in the New World.

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